IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In the Matter of Trademark Application Serial No. 76/179,674

For the Mark GLOBAL DÉCOR

YOSHIDA METAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.,

TTAB Attorney Nancy O'Melco Ext. 239

v.

GLOBAL DECOR,

Applicant

09-02-2003

U.S. Patent & TMOfc/TM Mail Rcpt Dt. #22

Opposition No. 91156618

APPLICANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND EXHIBITS A-Q LODGED HEREWITH UNDER SEPARATE COVER

Applicant seeks summary judgment that Opposer cannot prevail on its opposition and therefore the opposition must be dismissed in its entirety. This Motion is timely, as it is filed before the close of discovery. Applicant's statement of proposed uncontested facts are attached as Appendix I; a listing of the exhibits lodged herewith in support of this motion is attached as Appendix II.

I. Summary

Applicant, Global Decor, hereinafter "Decor", on December 12, 200, filed an application to register the mark Global Decor in International Class 21 for the following goods: housewares, soaps, toilet tissue roller, kitchen utensils, cookie cutters, baking pans, cheese utensils, barware utensils, chopsticks, bath and shower accessories, chopstick dinner sets, seafood utensil sets and children's furniture. (See Exhibit A - Application, lodged herewith). The description of goods was subsequently amended to read as follows:

"decorative hand soaps" in International Class 003

"chopsticks and chopstick dinner sets, forks, knives and spoons, hand held chopper, and non electric can opener," in International Class 008

"pulsating shower massage head, slip on portable hand held shower sprayer" in International Class 011

"children's furniture; non-metal utility hooks," in International Class 020;

"housewares in the nature of kitchen utensils, namely cookie cutters, baking pans, cheese cutters, serving spoons, serving ladles, pie servers, spatulas, draining spoons, skimming spoons, serving spoons, serving forks, wire egg cup holders, condiment bowls, pepper sauce holders, condiment steel shaker cans, stainless steel hand juicer; barware utensils, consisting of strainers, ice tongs, and condiment picks; seafood utensil sets consisting of shell cracker and seafood picks; bath and shower accessories, namely shower organizer, plunger, pop-up sink plugs, tooth brush holders, soap dish and towel hangars; toilet tissue rollers," in International Class 021. (See Exhibit B, lodged herewith).

Yoshida Metal Industry Co., Inc. filed a Notice of Opposition on May 28, 2003 based in part, on its registered mark Global. Yoshida's mark Global is registered for use with forks, utility knives, spoons, fish bone tweezers, whetstones, whetstone holders, knife steels in International Class 08; turners, carving forks, spatulas and knife bags for holding knives in International Class 021. See Notice of Opposition, ¶4, ¶8.

a. No Likelihood of Confusion

To grant judgment in favor of Applicant and deny the opposition, the Board need only determine that "Global" alone, as used in commerce, on or in connection with the goods, is weak.

Once having determined the weakness of Global, the Board can conclude as a matter of law that "Global" and Global Decor have sufficient dissimilarities to avoid confusion. The term Global in combination with the term Decor, when used in connection with Applicant's goods,

connotes fitting within anyone's own style. The connotation is very different from Yoshida's mark. No confusion is likely as a matter of law.

b. Settlement Agreement Bars Opposition

A settlement agreement between Yoshida and Applicant provides a further independent basis to dismiss the entire proceeding. Yoshida offered to dismiss the opposition if Applicant agreed to restrict its goods. (See Exhibit C, letter of July 2, 2002, lodged herewith). Applicant accepted the offer. (See Exhibit D, letter of July 18, 2002, lodged herewith). The agreement to settle is binding and enforceable against Yoshida.

II. As A Matter of Law, Applicant's Mark Cannot Likely Cause Confusion with Opposer's Alleged Mark

The Board can determine the issue of a likelihood of confusion as a matter of law. See Nina Ricci, S.A.R.L. v. E.T.F. Enterprises, Inc., 889 F.2d 1070, 12 U.S.P.Q.2d 1901 (Fed. Cir. 1989); Weiss Associates, Inc. v. HRL Associates, Inc., 902 F.2d 1546, 14 U.S.P.Q.2d 1840 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the issue of a likelihood of confusion is particularly appropriate for resolution on summary judgment. See Sweats Fashions, Inc. v. Pan Hill Living Co., 883 F.2d 1560, 4 U.S.P.Q.2d 1793 (Fed. Cir. 1987). After assessing the relevant facts, the Board, in the present opposition, should conclude no likelihood of confusion as a matter of law.

a. Opposer's Alleged Mark and Applicant's Mark have sufficient dissimilarity to avoid a likelihood of confusion

Although the Court in *In re Dupont De Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357 (C.C.P.A. 1973), enunciated numerous factors which can be considered in assessing a likelihood of confusion, it is appropriate for the Board to determine no likelihood of confusion based upon the dissimilarity of marks alone. *See Champagne Louis Roederer, S.A. v. Delicato Vineyards*, 148 F.3d 1373, 47 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1459 (Fed. Cir. 1998). In assessing dissimilarities in the marks, the Board may

consider the differences in the sight, sound, and meaning of the respective marks. Lebowbros Inc., v. Lebowbros Euro Comp S.P.A., 503 F.2d 309, 212 U.S.P.Q. 693 (E.D. PA 1980); see also TMEP 1207.01(b)(i); GolfStates Paper Corp. v. Crown Zellerbeck Corp., 312 F.2d 940, 136 U.S.P.Q. 589 (C.C.P.A. 1969); Republics Steel Corp. v. M.P.H. Mfg. Corp., 312 F.2d 940, 136 U.S.P.Q. 447 (C.C.P.A. 1963). The Board, however, must ultimately consider the overall impression created by the marks. Id. Although marks must be compared in their entireties and not dissected, it is proper in considering marks, to consider what portion of the mark dominates. Id. If the common element of two marks is weak, consumers will typically be able to avoid confusion. See e.g., In re Bed & Breakfast Registry, 791 F.2d 157, 229 U.S.P.O. 818 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (BED & BREAKFAST REGISTRY for making lodging reservations for others in private homes held not likely to be confused with BED & BREAKFAST INTERNATIONAL for room booking agency services). Put another way, if a mark is weak, then another's combining the term mark with another term, will not likely cause confusion provided the combination has some synergy so as to alter the overall impression. See American Heritage Life Ins. v. Heritage Life Insurance, 494, F.2d 3, 13 (5th Cir. 1974), no confusion because Heritage is weak and the addition of American is sufficient to avoid confusion; see also United States Shoe Corp. v. Chapman, 229 U.S.P.Q. 74 (T.T.A.B. 1985) (COBBLER'S OUTLET for shoes held not likely to be confused with CALIFORNIA COBBLERS [stylized] for shoes); In re Instituto Sieroterapico E Vaciniogeno Toscano "SCLAVO" S.p.A., 226 U.S.P.Q. 1035 (T.T.A.B. 1985) (ASO QUANTUM [with ASO disclaimed] for diagnostic laboratory reagents held not likely to be confused with QUANTUM I for laboratory instrument for analyzing body fluids); Sweats Fashions v. Pannill Knitting Company, 4 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1793 (Fed.

Cir. 1987); no likelihood of confusion between the marks "ULTRASWEATS" and "SWEATS" design.

Applicant can establish the weakness of Opposer's Global mark as a matter of law in a variety of ways. First, Applicant can show the mark is laudatory, descriptive or highly suggestive. See *Tektronix v. DataTronics*, 187 U.S.P.Q. 588 (T.T.A.B. 1975) aff'd. 534, F.2d 915, 189 U.S.P.Q. 693 (C.C.P.A. 1976). Applicant can make reference to third party registrations to show descriptiveness. See TMEP 12.07.01 [c] (iv). Alternatively, Applicant can establish weakness by pointing to wide spread adoption and use of the term Global. See *Amstar Corporation v. Domino's Pizza, Inc.*, 615 F. 2d 252, 260, U.S. App. Lexis 1883-1, 205 U.S.P.Q. 969 (9th Cir. 1980). Further, weakness can also be established by showing use of the same or similar marks by others on the same or similar goods. See *Armstrong Cork Company v. World Carpets*, 597 F.2d 496; 1979 U.S. App. Lexis 13770; 203 U.S.P.Q. 19 (5th Cir. 1979). Finally, weakness can be shown by pointing to Opposer's toleration of use. *Id*.

Applicant has obtained a variety of evidence types, to demonstrate weakness of Global. Applicant has printouts from the USPTO database, in part, summarized below which show applications and registrations for Global marks. The records lodged herewith in support of this motion as Exhibit E are admissible as they are self-authenticating public records published by the United States government. See Federal Rule of Evidence 901 b(4), (7). See also attached affidavit lodged herewith as Exhibit Q.

Mark	Registration No./Serial No.	Registrant	Filing Date	Goods
Global	2,486,406	Global Computer Supplies, Inc.	09/11/2001	A variety of goods in International Classes 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 21, and 27, including utility knives
Global	2,163,891	Global One	06/09/1998	Mugs, and beverage can

		Communications World Holding BEVY. Netherlands/Holland Corporation		insulators in International Class 21
Global	76/522,962	Englewood Ventures Inc.	06/17/2003	Paper towel dispensers, toilet tissue dispensers and soap dispensers in International Class 21
Global Living	Pending Use Application- Current	Global Living, LLC	02/06/2003	A variety of goods in International Classes 20, 21, and 35,
Global Pets	1,479,669	Global Pet Industries, Inc.	03/08/1988	Pet cages; accessories for pet cages, namely, cups, perches, water bottles, swings, ladders, plastic water dishes, plastic holders for bird greens; parrot stands; cage stands
Global Riders	75/403,485	Velasquez, Gilberto Monsanto	12/09/1997	A variety of goods in International Classes 2, 4, 9, 12, 16, 18, 21, 25, 28, 35, 36, 37, 41 and 42
Siemens Global Network of Innovation	76/289,222	Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	0.7/17/2001	A variety of goods in International Classes 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41 and 42
GlobalGifts	2,604,633	Reborn Products Co., Inc.	08/06/2002	A variety of goods in International Classes 35 and 42, including pocketknives, penknives, razors, sport knives and tool belts; billfolds
GMC Global Machinery Company	76/048,148	GMCA Pty Ltd.	05/15/2000	A variety of goods in International Classes 7 and 8
Global Restaurant Supply	75/913,483	Global Restaurant Supply, LLC	02/08/2000	Wholesale distributorship and retail store services featuring restaurant furniture and restaurant food service equipment, namely, ranges, ovens, fryers, grills, fume removal hoods, walk-in coolers and freezers, commercial pots and

				
(5) (5) (5) (4)				pans, commercial eating utensils, plates, cups and saucers
Global	1,218,397	Global Castors and	11/30/1982	Furniture castors in
Fig		Hardware Limited		International Class 20
Global	76/416,284	Global House of Trims LLC	06/03/2002	Home furnishings, namely fabric trims, tassels, cords and draperies in International Class 24
Global	2,409,662	Global Total Office	12/05/2000	A variety of goods in International Class 20

Applicant has also obtained web page printouts, summarized below, which show that third parties use the term "Global". The web pages are lodged herewith as Exhibit F in support of this motion and admissible evidence as they are self-authenticating records. See Federal Rules of Evidence 901(4). See also attached affidavit lodged herewith as Exhibit Q.

Goods	URL	Company
Global Pet Products, Inc.	www.GlobalPetProducts.com	Global Pet Products, Inc.
Global Pottery	www.GlobalPottery.com	Global Pottery

Applicant has further obtained directories, summarized below, lodged herewith as Exhibit G, from the International Housewares Show which took place in Chicago in 2000 and 2003 and the 2003 Restaurant Show. The directories show the use of Global as part of companies' trade name. The directories are self-authenticating. See also attached affidavit lodged herewith as Exhibit Q.

Company	Goods/Services
Global Business Services	Water based finishes
Global Household Brands, Inc.	Nationally advertised brands of household cleaning products

Global Instruments	Pest repelling products
Global Pottery	Decorative pottery
Globaltech Trading & Marketing, Inc.	World's largest tarpaulin manufacturer and P.E. related bags
Global Marketing Corporation	Air pots, aluminum cookware, cook & bakeware, drip coffee makers, food warmers, non-stick coating, non-stick cookware, non-stick fry pans, tea kettles, brewers & accessories, thermal carafes
Global Pet Products, Inc.	Pet accessories, pet apparel, pet beds, pet carriers
Global Carts & Food Equipment	N/A
Global Choice, Inc.	N/A
Global Consortium, LLC	N/A
Global Food-Partner A/S	N/A
Global Growth Group	N/A
Global Linking Solutions	N/A
Global Micro Bio Products, LLC	N/A
Global Payments	N/A
Global Vending, Inc.	N/ A

Applicant has further obtained promotional material and packaging from third parties, summarized below, and lodged herewith as Exhibit H, which show further use of Global. See affidavit for authentication lodged herewith as Exhibit Q.

Company	Goods/Services
Global Market	Lighting, home appliances, audio and video, IT, communications and household products
A & A Global Industries	Temporary tattoos

Global Sources	Premium, gifts and housewares
SKF Global, Inc.	Premier Bath products, including mesh sponges and shower curtain hooks; extension cords; nightlight bulbs; and paintbrushes

Applicant also encloses the additional search results performed on the USPTO's website. The pages, lodged herewith as Exhibit I, show there are 3133 pending or registered marks which incorporate the term Global. Additionally, lodged herewith as Exhibit J, are printouts from the electronic database "white pages.com" which indicates there are thousands of listings for companies with the term "Global".

The registrations, applications and third party usages all demonstrate the weakness of Global. Global is clearly used laudatorily and descriptively to connote expansive, worldly, wide ranging, and/or powerful. In addition to the above referenced documents, See also Webster's Dictionary definitions lodged herewith as Exhibit K; See further Opposer's own catalogue lodged herewith as Exhibit N. For example, Global Pet Products and Global Pottery both use "Global" to connote expansive. With regards to pet products, it connotes the products' ability to expand the opportunities to travel with a pet on a plane, in a car, in the rain. With regards to pottery, it connotes the breadth of pottery styles.

The above described evidence also shows Global has been widely adopted and used. Further, the evidence shows Global is in use by third parties on similar goods. Registration 2,486,406 for Global is for use in connection with utility knives. Also, the company, Global Marketing Corporation sells cookware. See Exhibit G. Applicant itself is currently using the mark GD Global Decor, Registration No. 2653440, with kitchen utensils. This use was in fact specifically known to and tolerated by Yoshida. See Exhibit P (letter dated May 16, 2002) lodged herewith. The Board can conclude that Global is weak.

Given the weakness of Global, Applicant's use of Decor in combination with Global cannot be considered confusingly similar to the mere term Global. The word Decor and Global have synergy. The two terms in combination connote products which will fit with anyone's style. See also Exhibit K, Webster's Dictionary definition, lodged herewith as Exhibit K. The meaning is completely different from Opposer's mark.

. The importance of the Decor portion of Applicant's mark is underscored by Applicant's use of Decor with terms other than Global. For example, Applicant uses the marks:

- 1. Torchlite Decor with lamps; (See Exhibit L, lodged herewith)
- 2. Kid Decor with furnishings; (See Exhibit L, lodged herewith) and
- 3. Seasonal Decor with holiday knick knacks. (See Exhibit L, lodged herewith)

The sight and sound of Applicant's mark is completely different from Opposer's mark. At least ½ of the mark "Decor" has nothing in common, in terms of sight and sound with Opposer's mark.

b. <u>Dissimilarity With Some Goods Provides Independent Basis for Summary Judgment</u>

Goods having differences in their nature, purpose and marketing are dissimilar. See Quarts Radiation Corp. v. Com/Scope Co., 1 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1668 (T.T.A.B. 1986) (the T.T.A.B. holding that differences in nature, purpose and promotion showed a dissimilarity of goods); Homeowners Group, Inc. v. Home Marketing Specialists, Inc., 18 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1587 (the Court holding that noncompetitive goods sold through different marketing channels are not similar).

The following goods recited in Decor's application on their face have a totally different purpose and nature from Opposer's goods.

pulsating shower massage head; slip on portable hand held shower sprayer; decorative hand soaps; children's furniture; non-metal utility hooks; wire egg cup holders; barware utensils, consisting of strainers, ice tongs, and condiment picks; seafood utensil sets,

consisting of shell cracker and seafood picks; bath and shower accessories, namely shower organizer, plunger, pop-up sink plugs, tooth brush holders, soap dish and towel hangars; toilet tissue rollers.

The attached promotional materials lodged herewith as Exhibits L and M show that the marketing associated with the above goods is different from the marketing associated with Yoshida's kitchen utensil type goods. (See Exhibit N, lodged herewith). The exhibits show Decor's bath and shower accessories and furniture are sold through their own unique catalogues distinct from kitchen utensils. Applicant's barware, and egg cup holders are depicted under distinct headers and on separate pages from the kitchen utensils. Further, a look at Linen N Things website and the Bed Bath & Beyond website, (Exhibit O) shows the strong dichotomy and separateness of the markets from Yoshida's kitchen utensil market.

The strong dissimilarity between Opposer's goods and Applicant's barware, egg holder, furniture, bath accessories, soaps and lighting means no likelihood of confusion with respect to these goods. Weak marks, such as Opposer's simply cannot make a commercial impression which extends into dissimilar goods. Extending weak marks into goods not actually associated with the mark requires a purchaser to ignore the strong goods/mark association. It also requires a purchaser to associate ownership with a term which suggests a quality of the goods. See United Foods, Inc. v. J.R. Simplot Co., 4 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1172, 1174; see also Texas Dairy Queen Operators, 1 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1804.

III. The Letters Form a Binding Settlement

Applicant and Opposer's attorneys exchanged letters which form a binding agreement to settle the case. The agreement requires dismissal of the entire proceeding.

It is axiomatic that [w]hether a writing that contains all of the essential terms of a contract but contemplates a later execution of a formal agreement is itself a contact or merely negotiation depends on the intent of the parties. If the parties to the writing intend that it DO LOCAL TO CONTROL

be contractually binding, that intention would not be defeated by the mere recitation that a more formal agreement was yet to be drawn.

Further,

"a writing is sufficient if it allows the court to ascertain the agreement of the parties." Chicago Investment Corp. v. Dolins, 93 Ill. App.3d 971, 418 N.E. 2d 59 (1st Dist. 1981). Accord White Hen Pantry v. Rak Woo Cha, 214 Ill. App.3d 627, 634, 574 N.E. 2d 104. The fact that some matters have been left for future agreement does not necessarily preclude a finding of enforceable contract." In re: Midway Airlines, 180 B.R. 851 (Bkrtcy. N.D. Ill. 1995).

Finally,

the determination of the intent of the parties may be a question of law or a question of fact, depending on the language of writing. If the language of writing is unambiguous, the construction of the writing is a question of law, and the intention of the parties must be determined solely from the language used. (Citations omitted.) *Quake Construction, Inc. v. American Airlines, Inc.*, 130 Ill. Dec. 534, 181 Ill. App.3d 908 (1st Dist. 1989).

The intention of the parties here is unambiguous and beyond dispute. It can and must be determined from the correspondence. See Exhibits C and D. The parties agreed to settle the matter: Opposer will allow the registration and Applicant will amend its description of goods and follow the other provisions of the agreement. The present proceedings are in violation of the settlement and must be dismissed.

Conclusion

Applicant is entitled to register the mark Global Decor. Each of the grounds stated in the Notice of Opposition have no merit. The opposition is precluded by agreement to settle. Judgment should be entered in favor of Applicant and the Board should dismiss the opposition.

N 211

Date

Respectfully submitted,

James B. Conte Barnes & Thornburg

P. O. Box 2786

Chicago, Illinois 60690-2786 Telephone: (312) 357-1313

APPENDIX I

MOVANT, GLOBAL DECOR'S PROPOSED UNCONTESTED FACTS FOR PURPOSES OF ITS SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTION

I. Global Decor is seeking to register, under Serial No. 76/179,674, the mark Global Decor for use with the below listed goods.

"decorative hand soaps" in International Class 003

"chopsticks and chopstick dinner sets, forks, knives and spoons, hand held chopper, and non electric can opener," in International Class 008

"pulsating shower massage head, slip on portable hand held shower sprayer" in International Class 011

"children's furniture; non-metal utility hooks," in International Class 020;

"housewares in the nature of kitchen utensils, namely cookie cutters, baking pans, cheese cutters, serving spoons, serving ladles, pie servers, spatulas, draining spoons, skimming spoons, serving spoons, serving forks, wire egg cup holders, condiment bowls, pepper sauce holders, condiment steel shaker cans, stainless steel hand juicer; barware utensils, consisting of strainers, ice tongs, and condiment picks; seafood utensil sets consisting of shell cracker and seafood picks; bath and shower accessories, namely shower organizer, plunger, pop-up sink plugs, tooth brush holders, soap dish and towel hangars; toilet tissue rollers," in International Class 021. See Exhibit B.

- 2. The mark Global has been and is presently adopted by numerous third parties for use in connection with a wide variety of goods and services. See Exhibits E, F, G, H, I and J.
- 3. The mark Global is used by numerous third parties in connection with a wide variety of goods and services. See Exhibits E-J
- 4. The mark Global is used by third parties on or in connection with goods identical to at least some of the goods used by Opposer in connection with the mark Global. See Id.
- 5. The mark Global is used by third parties on or in connection with goods which are similar to the goods Opposer uses in connection with the mark Global. See Id.

- Applicant has a registration for the mark GD Global Decor, Registration No. 2653440 for use on or in connection with goods which are similar and identical to those used by Opposer in connection with Opposer's mark Global. See Exhibits E and I.
- 7. Opposer had knowledge of Applicant's application to register the mark GD Global Décor and Design prior to the mark maturing into Registration No. 2653440. See Exhibit P.
- 8. The mark Global is laudatory, descriptive or at least highly suggestive when used on or in connection with Opposer's goods. See Exhibit E-K and N.
- 9. The mark Global is used in commerce to connote the expansive, worldly, wide-ranging, and/or powerful nature of goods and service used in connection with the term Global. See Id.
- 10. The term Global is a weak source designator. See Id.
- 11. The term Global in combination with the term Decor used in connection with Applicant's products have the connotation of both products fitting in with anyone's style. See Exhibits K, L, M.
- 12. Applicant uses the mark torchlight décor with lamps, kid décor with furnishings and seasonal décor with holiday knickknacks. See Exhibit L.
- 13. The sight and sound of Applicant's mark is completely different from Opposer's mark. See Exhibits K, L, M.
- 14. The following goods listed in Applicant's application are dissimilar from the goods Opposer uses with its mark Global Décor:

pulsating shower massage head; slip on portable hand held shower sprayer; decorative hand soaps; children's furniture; non-metal utility hooks; wire egg cup holders; barware utensils, consisting of strainers, ice tongs, and condiment picks; seafood utensil sets, consisting of shell cracker and seafood picks; bath and shower accessories, namely shower organizer, plunger, pop-up sink plugs, tooth brush holders, soap dish and towel hangars; toilet tissue rollers. See Exhibits K-O.

- 15. Opposer sent the letter dated July 2, 2002 lodged herewith in support of this motion as Exhibit C to Applicant's attorney.
- 16. Applicant sent the letter dated July 18, 2002 lodged herewith in support of this motion as Exhibit D to Opposer in response to the letter dated July 2, 2002.
- 17. Opposer will not settle the present proceeding in accordance with the terms of its letter dated July 2, 2002. See Opposer's Notice of Opposition.
- 18. Applicant has always been and remains ready, willing and able to perform the terms set forth in Opposer's letter dated July 2, 2002. See Exhibit D.

APPENDIX II

EXHIBITS A-Q LODGED IN SUPPORT OF APPLICANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

- CODYDODATINOA. Global Decor Application No. 76/179,674
 - B. Global Decor Tess Report 76/179,674
 - July 2, 2002 letter from Opposer C.
 - July 18, 2002 letter to Opposer D.
 - PTO Third Party Tess Reports for Global E.
 - F. Web pages
 - G. Directories for Housewares Show
 - H. Photos of third party Global products
 - I. Tess Search Reports for *Global*
 - J. Whitepages.com for Global
 - K. Webster's Dictionary definitions
 - L. Kid Decor seasonal décor products
 - M. Global Decor products
 - N. Toshida catalogue
 - O. Linen N Things, Bed Bath & Beyond websites
 - May 16, 2002 letter from Opposer's attorney P.
 - Q. Declaration in support of motions

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing Applicant's Motion for Summary Judgment and Exhibits A-Q Lodged Herewith has been served on the belownamed attorneys, via U.S. mail, by depositing same in the U.S. mail chute at One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, with proper postage prepaid, on or before 5:00 p.m.

Jeffrey H. Kaufman, Esq. Amy C. Sullivan, Esq. Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C. 1940 Duke Street Alexandria, Virginia 22314

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that the correspondence is being Deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope with sufficient postage addressed to:

TTAB Commissioner for Trademarks 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

on the date indicated below:

on this 27 day of August, 2003.

Rose Ranegar